



SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1893.

AMBAASSADOR BAYARD came from Wilmington to Washington to attend a reception given by Ambassador L'Amour. As yet it was only a short time ago that Mr. Bayard wrote as follows:

"The question of sending and receiving Ambassadors has on several occasions had more or less consideration; but I cannot find that at any time the benefits attending a higher grade of ceremonial treatment have been deemed to outweigh the inconveniences which, in our simple social democracy, might attend the reception in this country of an extraordinary foreign privileged class."

But, short as that time has been, it was before Mr. Bayard was appointed ambassador. "How strange that things should cease to be that once we thought unending."

The investigation of the charges of cruel and even inhuman treatment the white criminals in some of the Connecticut prisons receive, has not only substantiated them, but proved that even the half had not been told. But though the New York Tribune is thrown into connivings at the recital of the necessary means that have to be employed to make the lusty negroes in southern prison camps do their share of work, it has little or nothing to say against the republican officers who are responsible for the needless suffering to which the white prisoners in its adjoining State are subjected. But the Tribune has always been noted for its ability to see a fly on a barn door, but not the door itself.

It is stated in some of the democratic newspapers, with evident sincerity, that the Cabinet ministers are overworked by the large number of applications for office they have to examine and consider, and that some of them have already been made sick by such onerous and confining labor, though they have only had six weeks of it. Bosh! What stuff! Why, nothing is plainer than the fact that the President does all the work referred to himself, and that the members of his Cabinet have no more to do with official appointments than the man in the moon. It would be better for them, and him, and also for the party, if they had such work to do, but they don't.

THE CZAR having signed the treaty between this country and Russia all that is now requisite to put its provisions into operation is the President's proclamation, and that will be issued in short order. Then the dynamiters and nihilists who may attempt to murder the Czar or members of his family and escape to this country, will be denied an asylum here and be delivered upon requisition, as they should be. The Czar is a reasonable and educated man, and his natural desire therefore must be to have contented, rather than discontented subjects, and those who throw bombs at him would do so at any other chief magistrate.

IT SEEMS as if the avarice of a few Wall Street bankers is more potential with the administration than the actual needs of all the other people of the country put together, and that the threatened premium on gold may cause an early extra session of Congress, though the oppressive burdens of the McKinley bill were utterly unable to effect that purpose. Well, the people can stand a gold premium for a while, provided the Congress called to abolish it shall also abolish the iniquitous bill referred to, and thereby remove the tariff tax on the necessities of life.

THERE is unquestionably one wise man in Belgium. History demonstrates the fact that unrestricted suffrage is injurious to every country in which it prevails. There is only one way to minimize the evil, and that is to make the exercise of such suffrage as limited as possible, and the best way to do that, is to make that exercise compulsory. The wise man referred to suggested that idea, and it has been adopted. Human nature naturally rebels against compulsion, and many Dutchmen will therefore stay away from the polls simply because the law provides that they shall vote.

THE New York Mail and Express persists in the assertion that the proposed ceremonies attendant upon the transfer of the remains of President Davis from New Orleans to Richmond for final interment will be unpatriotic and well calculated to preserve the sectional line in the North. Well, that will be the North's lookout. The people of the South hold Mr. Davis in loved remembrance, not only for what he did at their command, but also for what he suffered on their account, and as long as flowers grow in the South they will be placed upon his grave.

esy a democratic defeat at the next election.

MINISTER EGAN suspended his efforts to protect Chilian dynamiters long enough to write a letter to Secretary Morton congratulating him upon his totally unexpected appointment to a cabinet position. This is the worst thing that has yet been said about Mr. Morton.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22. Mark W. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, in a letter to Secretary Morton says there has been no maladministration in that bureau except in the appointment of an executive officer by the present Secretary of Agriculture. This officer, he says, is provided for in the appropriation bill, but is useless in the bureau, and that a gentleman who had been previously appointed to fill the place, agreeing with the chief as to the uselessness of such an office, resigned on March 27th. His resignation was accepted by the Secretary, and on the 8th instant a new appointee appeared at the bureau, with Secretary Morton's commission dated April 3d.

President Viquain, consul general at Panama, in place of Thomas Adams, who has been in the consular service of the United States for a quarter of a century. Viquain has had some experience in the service, having served as consul at Baranquilla and at Colon during President Cleveland's former administration.

Secretary Morton to-day dismissed Robert E. Brannon, captain of the watch in the Weather Bureau, who was found guilty of loaning money to employees in the bureau at usurious rates and various other infractions of the rules.

Thomas P. Ellsworth of Indiana was appointed to the vacancy. The President and Mrs. Cleveland to-day received messages from the dispatch boat Dolphin, at Fort Monroe, brought by carrier pigeons. The pigeons were liberated on the Dolphin shortly after seven o'clock this morning and reached the loft of the owner, Mr. R. B. Caverly, in this city, at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon, covering the distance of 200 miles in little more than five hours. The messages were from Mrs. Manning and Miss Herbert.

One hundred and one fourth class postmasters were appointed to-day, of whom only seventeen will take the places of removed republicans. There were no changes in Virginia.

Among the sojourners now here is Col. John Powell of Fairfax county, who though in his ninetieth year is as hale and hearty as most men at fifty. Attorney General Olney, in reply to a question on the subject yesterday, affirmed his former ruling, that the terms of the republican attorneys and marshals now in office, will not expire until four years from the date of their commissions issued after confirmation.

At a meeting of the Virginia Democratic Association of this city last night, the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. R. C. Glascock to know whether the association's endorsement of his application for the place of superintendent of the bureau of printing and engraving would be agreeable to him, reported that they had executed their mission and had received an affirmative reply. A committee consisting of Messrs. Harper, Jones and Settle was thereupon appointed to call at the Treasury Department and recommend Mr. Glascock to Secretary Carlisle for the place referred to. Mr. Glascock being present, stated that he approved the action of the association more on its account than his own, as he thought the matter had already been practically settled, but he wanted the association to get the credit of having endorsed the successful applicant.

The gold reserve, depleted yesterday, is intact to-day, officers aggregating nearly \$4,000,000 having been received by the Secretary this morning. The Secretary is feeling well over the fact that officers aggregated a sufficient amount to make the gold reserve intact and leave a little free gold in the Treasury. He expressed the hope that it would continue to increase so that he would be able to meet any demand made on the Treasury for gold for export on next Tuesday. He stated that the Treasury would continue the policy now being pursued of paying out gold for the Treasury coin notes. He is at a loss to understand how any uncertainty prevailed in the mind as to the action of the department in the premises. That such uncertainty still prevails, however, is evident from the numerous telegrams being received by the President, and Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont, and from the further fact that several prominent New York bankers are here to-day for the purpose, if possible, of getting a better and clearer knowledge of the financial situation from personal interviews with Cabinet officers and Treasury officials. On January 31st, 1889, the net gold in the Treasury was \$194,000,000; on January 31st, 1890, \$177,000,000; on January 31st, 1891, \$141,000,000; on January 31st, 1892, \$119,000,000; and on January 31st, 1893, \$108,000,000. There are various rumors afloat to-day of a contemplated resignation of Secretary Carlisle in consequence of his alleged disagreement with the President on the gold question. A prominent democratic Senator, versed in Wall Street affairs, called upon him this morning and advised him to go to New York and confer with the moneyed men there, the men who have always come to the support of the government, and not to go on hoping for aid from uncertain quarters in the West. The New York Sun of to-day, heretofore an ardent supporter of Mr. Carlisle, says his course "shows that he does not comprehend the nation's financial situation, or if he does, that he lacks the decision and energy to deal with it as it ought to be dealt with."

A large crowd of Representative Meredith's office-seeking constituents were at the 6th street depot this morning awaiting his arrival on the train from Manassas, but he didn't come, and so they dispersed with countenances indicative of any thing else but joy.

Senator Daniel went home yesterday, his colleague, General Hunton, having done the same several days before. Representative Marshall is still here, and his colleague, Mr. Swanson, arrived this morning.

The President has definitely determined to recall Minister Stevens from Honolulu, but has not yet decided upon his successor. Most of the office seekers remaining here are stranded, and are only waiting to get enough money from home to carry them back. There are not many of them, but their feelings if spread out would cover a multitude. Leaving

them, however, out of view, there is no doubt of the fact that the delay in removing republican officials and appointing democrats to their places is the subject of no little adverse comment here by democrats who could not be induced to hold a government office.

Changeable Postmaster Yesterday.

Postmaster General Bissell yesterday notified Mr. S. J. Watts, the postmaster at Columbus, Ga., that he would remove him from office as soon as he had selected a successor. Mr. Watts has been postmaster at Columbus for eight years, and is in Washington at present seeking reappointment. He was appointed by Mr. Cleveland eight years ago. After the defeat of the democratic party in 1888 Mr. Watts changed his political faith, and reorganized the entire force of his postoffice on a thoroughly republican basis. He was thereupon reappointed by President Harrison. When, last November, the republican party was defeated Mr. Watts again changed his politics and became one of the most ardent democrats in Columbus. About a month ago he sent a note to every clerk and letter carrier in his office, stating that since the administration is now democratic it was proper that the Columbus postoffice should be entirely reorganized on a democratic basis, and, therefore, requested their resignation. One of the clerks sent the note he received to the Civil Service Commission, at Washington. The two republican commissioners, Lyman and Roosevelt, found this note, which was really a notice of removal, to be in plain violation of President Harrison's order of last January, placing all free-delivery offices within the classified service. They made a report to this effect, and recommended Mr. Watts's removal.

Yesterday Mr. Watts called on Postmaster General Bissell. After introducing himself and stating the purpose of his visit, Bissell asked him how he had succeeded in holding office under Mr. Harrison. To this Mr. Watts replied: "I am a business man, and view matters philosophically. When Mr. Cleveland was defeated I promptly turned out the democratic clerks and put in republicans. When Mr. Harrison was elected last fall I determined that I would turn out my republican clerks and replace them with democrats. I have already asked them for their resignations."

"Yes," replied Mr. Bissell, "I know all about your office. Here is the report of the civil service commission. Your story saves me the trouble of reading it."

"I am glad to hear it," replied Mr. Watts. "I am glad I have come to do you think of the time I have run the office?"

"Yes, I too, am glad you have come," said Mr. Bissell, "because you being here saves me the trouble of sending you notice, formally, that I shall remove you as soon as I can. I think of the time you have run the office, and let his crew down before him, then I'll tell you what I think of the way you have run the office."

A Gala Day in Norfolk.

Norfolk yesterday added three exceedingly attractive features to the naval rendezvous. These were the trades' parade and international band contest during the day, and the reception and ball in honor of the naval officers in the evening. Aside from the arrival of the caravels, the big end of the city was decorated with flags and bunting. Business was suspended, and the entire population gave itself up to making a success of the events of the day.

The band contest took place in the forenoon, and was participated in by Itzel's Military Band, of Baltimore; the Marine Band, of Washington; the band of Her Majesty's steamer, the Blake; the Naval Academy Band, of Annapolis; the band of H. I. M. ship Kaiserin Augusta, and the band from the United States ship Chicago.

The judges were Profs. Fitz, of Norfolk; Rheinhardt, of Richmond, and Rodrigo, of Fort Monroe. The prizes were \$650, \$250 and \$100, respectively, and were awarded to the Marine Band, the Kaiserin Augusta Band and the Naval Academy Band.

The trades parade was designed to represent every department of Norfolk's interest, and consisted of the following floats, a parade of school children, of the police and fire departments, bicycle clubs, and a large number of carriages, containing such distinguished citizens as congressmen, mayors of Virginia cities, judges and governors and ex-governors. The ball in the evening was a thorough success. All the foreign nations, except Spain, were represented by captains, and she was unrepresented only because her commanders have not yet made their call of ceremony upon the admiral.

The American vessels were all represented. Admiral Gherardi expected to come, but was taken with a sudden indisposition just as he was getting ready, which, though it made it prudent for him not to attempt the trip. Of society from Norfolk, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis the best was there. To Col. George W. Johnson, chairman of the committee having it in charge, much of the success is due.

The Mushback Law.

A State reporter called at the office of Attorney-General Scott yesterday morning to interview that gentleman relative to the decision Thursday of the Supreme Court of Appeals in the case of Lescalleit against the Commonwealth. Major Scott was in Baltimore, and consequently could not be seen. The decision has been the subject of a great deal of gossip, particularly in legal and sporting circles. The fact that two out of five judges dissented, has given the legal fraternity full scope for gossip, and many think with Judges Hinton and Fauntleroy that the betting was done in Richmond. This is the first Supreme Court decision in a case of this kind. Missouri, Maryland, and the District of Columbia each have laws against gambling. The Virginia law is almost the same as that of Maryland. The Missouri law makes it a crime to receive a commission or be a party to the bet, and the opinion among some people is that at the next session of the Legislature the act will be so amended as to correspond with the Missouri law.

At other places people have been arrested and punished on similar charges as those preferred against Lescalleit, but in no instance has an appeal been taken. The opinion prevails among horsemen that another turf exchange will be opened here at once. Of course there is a degree of satisfaction felt among virtually gives them a legal right to patronize the turf exchanges to the full extent of their inclinations and pocket books. The exchanges that were formerly operated were well patronized, it is said. A youth was heard to remark a few days ago that he had left a good many hard-earned dollars at these places, and a gentleman said this morning that while he did not bet often, he was several hundred on the debit side of the affair.—Richmond State.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Cardinal Luigi Siosdan, died in Rome yesterday.

Edward Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, died in London yesterday.

The Pope, in an address to Belgian pilgrims, said that Catholic workingmen in Belgium ought to act in harmony with their employers.

Owing to orders for gold to be shipped from New York to Europe the reserve fund has been, it is estimated, reduced to \$96,000,000.

Fifty lives were lost and hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage caused in the gale which swept over the West during the past few days.

The King and Queen of Italy yesterday received the congratulations of the foreign governments through their ambassadors on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

The dowager Duchess of Sutherland was arrested yesterday evening and sent to jail to serve six weeks for contempt of court in destroying a court paper instructed to her for inspection.

There was a sharp battle between the miners and the guards at the stockade of the Tennessee mines yesterday. The miners made the attack, but were finally repulsed, after several had been killed and injured.

Secretary Carlisle yesterday appointed Patrick H. Morgan, of Shawboro', N. C., Superintendent of the Sixth Life-Saving District, embracing the stations on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina, vice Joseph Elbridge, deceased.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert and his party yesterday started from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, for Hampton Roads in the dispatchboat Dolphin, which met with a mishap at the outset, by running aground, detaining the vessel two hours.

Five earthquakes a day have occurred in the Island of Zante, in the Mediterranean sea, during the present month. One hundred-and-fifty lives were lost as far as known. It is dangerous to walk in the city of Zante, owing to toppling walls.

A cable message received at the State Department states that the Emperor of Russia has signed the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia, and that the ratifications have been exchanged by the United States minister and the Russian Foreign office.

Chihuahua advises that a pack train of bullion from Jesus Maria district was seized by the rebels recently, and every dollar confiscated. The value of the bullion is estimated at \$40,000. Nothing has been learned since Wednesday of the actual hostilities in Eastern Chihuahua.

The glycerine house of Climax powder company at Emporium, Pa., blew up yesterday, killing Fred Badger, Geo. Lyons and Wm. King. The latter was blown to atoms. The force of the explosion severed the heads from the bodies of Badger and Lyons, and the trunks were horribly mutilated.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company, at Steelton, Pa., and the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow's Point, Md., yesterday went into the hands of receivers. This action caused great surprise in business circles. Officials of the two companies say the trouble is temporary, that it was caused by tightness of the money market and that they can pay dollar for dollar.

William Pinkney, colored, on trial at Upper Marlboro, Md., Wednesday for the murder in the first degree, of Francis M. Bowie was convicted of murder. The jury deliberated four hours, and this led to the impression that they would disagree. Pinkney received the verdict with indifference. Sentence was deferred until after the trial of Daniel Barber, which will begin on Monday. There appears to be no doubt that he too will be convicted.

Disinfectants.

The old saying that dirt is healthy no longer holds its ground in the light of modern research. Not all dirt is actually disease-producing, says Good Housekeeping with truth, but all places where filth accumulates, or where there is a decaying matter of any kind, are very likely to afford abode and sustenance to any disease germs which may be floating about in the air. Here they multiply and wax strong and lie in wait to attack the first animal or human being that comes along, whose vital forces are not strong enough to bar the entrance of these microscopic enemies. No soiled clothing should be about sleeping apartments, no rubbish should accumulate in the attic, no rotten rags under the sink, no soiling matter or dust anywhere. Disease microbes do not crawl about actively like flies; they are invisible living organic dust, and can often be gotten rid of as such. The greatest sanitary safety lies in absolute cleanliness.

Powerful disinfectants are mainly useful in the hands of a reliable physician, when disease actually exists in the house; but they lose much of their effect, unless all that can be done in the way of cleanliness has already been accomplished. They are substances which, in the liquid or gaseous forms, are intended to meet and destroy all living disease microbes which may be floating in the air, lodged in the clothing of the sick room, or which cling to the person, or exist in the discharges of the patient. Others than a physician may sometimes apply these things intelligently, and with effect; but for all ordinary household sanitation, the mistress would better confine her efforts to bringing her house, its furnishings and its surroundings into a condition as near to perfect cleanliness as possible.

In the prosecution of this sanitary work, sunshine and fresh air are also valuable aids. Direct sunshine is generally believed by investigators to be hostile to many disease microbes. If this be true, there is one more reason why sunshine should be freely admitted to all our rooms. Volumes of fresh air are extremely useful in sweetening out the microbe-laden air of dwellings, and especially rooms which have been day and night chambers. In fact, the housewife has always three powerful assistants at hand by whose aid she may largely prevent the entrance and spread of disease in her home—soap and water (especially at the boiling point), plenty of fresh air and floods of sunshine. These are ordinarily the best disinfectants.

Tuesday morning Rev. S. D. Roberts, a prominent Methodist divine, of southeast Nebraska, left his home and failed to return. He was found yesterday in a stack of hay several miles in the country nearly famished, having eaten nothing since Monday night. He was unable to talk intelligently.

The Two Gentry Outlaws.

George Gentry, a member of the noted Gentry gang of horse thieves, highway robbers, and murderers, is on trial in the Carroll county, Ga., Superior Court for simple horse stealing. But when the Gentry gang is under consideration horse stealing means a great thing. George and Asbury Gentry, brothers, have made a wider reputation for outlawry in the South, for the short time they have been operating, than even the noted Rube Burroughs or John A. Murrell did. Asbury is George's senior by two years. At 45 Asbury ran away from home, near Buchanan, Harrallson county, Ga., and went to Texas. There he joined an older brother, Will, whose ways were evil and soon Asbury was a noted horse thief. Asbury and his brother stole fifteen horses from Texas ranchmen and started for the Indian Territory with them. The brothers were overtaken after two days' hard run and captured by the ranchmen and a posse. Will Gentry was hanged on the spot and Asbury's beardless face saved him. He was taken back and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Asbury scaled the prison wall after five years and went to New Mexico, where he stayed two months. He is said to have killed a woman for \$10, and then he left for Mexico, where he spent several years in highway robbery.

Two years ago Asbury returned to his native county and to his father's home. George was at that time a Sunday school superintendent and a leader in prayer meetings. Very soon after Asbury returned from the West numerous petty thefts were reported in Buchanan and throughout that and adjoining counties. At length these thefts were traced to George and Asbury Gentry, and the courts began to get after them. They always had money to pay fines, and got off lightly, pleading their innocence. The town of Buchanan, the county seat of Harrallson county, was terrorized by robberies and the town nearly destroyed by fire. About that time a fire broke out in Carroll county, and later George Gentry was arrested in Alabama in possession of the horse and under an assumed name. George was confined in jail there for a short time, but afterward gave bail.

Buchanan soon had a bad incendiary fire, which has been traced to the Gentry band. Five horses were stolen from a Buchanan livery stable next and run off. Some of these horses were captured and evidence was strong that the Gentry gang stole them. Next an old foot peddler, Richard Byrnes, was killed, robbed of his pack and money, and his body thrown into Big Tallapoosa. Suspicion rested on the Gentry gang as murderers, and detectives were put on the case. Asbury Gentry was arrested, on a preliminary trial he was released.

Next Asbury and George Gentry stole three horses, two mules, a buggy, and \$200 in money near Anniston, Ala., and ran off to Georgia. They were pursued by officers, who came upon them in an old field near Cedar town, Polk county, Ga., while the outlaws were asleep. The officers made a charge on the Gentrys, and after a desperate hand-to-hand battle captured them. The stolen horses and mules were tied to bushes with long ropes so that they might graze while the thieves slept. The Gentry boys were taken to Rome for safe keeping, and a near escape several times. The jailers were compelled to chain them to the floor to keep them.

Later the Gentrys gave bonds and went back to Harrallson county. Then nightly raids began to terrorize the people of the town and county. They waylaid two detectives near Buchanan and shot at them. The fire was returned and a battle resulted. Detective Tripp was shot at several times at the hotel in Buchanan and a lawyer who was prosecuting the gang was attacked one dark night on his way home and cut with a knife seriously. The boys vowed vengeance against every officer, detective, and also against the prosecuting attorney and the judge on the bench. They said they would kill them or die, and proceeded to put this threat into effect by trying to blow up a hotel where the judge of the court, the prosecuting attorney, and detectives were asleep, and these barely escaped with their lives.

While the outlaws were committing their acts of desperation and lawlessness detectives were gathering evidence showing that they had murdered the peddler Byrnes. Officers of Harrallson county arrested Asbury for the murder and at the same time officers of Carroll county arrested George for horse stealing. Asbury was put on trial for murder and George was confined in jail there. Asbury was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court in his behalf and he was taken to the Atlanta jail for safe keeping. On the way from the Courthouse to the railroad station, the detective who had worked up the evidence against Asbury passed near him, and Asbury grabbed a pistol from an officer's belt and shot at the detective. Asbury was confined in the Atlanta jail, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court. He would have been sentenced to be hanged in the second week in last January, but he bribed the jailers in Atlanta and got away on January 1.

Asbury is said to be in hiding near Buchanan, and when he ventures out he dons women's clothes. A reward hangs over his head. Several train robberies are attributed to Asbury and George. The authorities say that they have stolen no less than 100 horses in twenty months. The recent fire that destroyed eighteen business houses in Carrollton is said to have been started by Asbury Gentry, who is said to have tried to liberate his brother, George, during the fire. George has made several desperate attempts to break jail. He succeeded in getting out of jail one cold night, but was captured before he had gone fifty yards. It is said that marks where scores of horses have been tethered may be seen in the forest near his father's home.

The Hon G. W. Gentry, father of the outlaws, is a respectable citizen, and has been an officer in his county for twenty-five years. George Gentry, who was put on trial Wednesday morning for horse stealing, will be convicted undoubtedly, and will go to the chain gang.

The announcement of the disaster to the Pennsylvania and Maryland steel companies made yesterday afternoon, has had a very depressing effect throughout the financial circles of Baltimore. The firms were regarded as being the largest and financially the soundest industrial enterprises in the country. The estimates of the amount of their paper held by Baltimore banks differ widely. By some the amount is placed at \$500,000 while others say it is much less.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Foreign News.

ROME, April 22.—The fetes in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of King Humbert and Queen Margherita are being continued to-day, the actual anniversary of the marriage. The German emperor and empress drove to the Church of San Pietro in Montorio, erected on the spot where St. Peter is said to have suffered martyrdom. They were cheered all along the routes by enthusiastic crowds.

LONDON, April 22.—Seven hundred delegates from Ireland arrived to-day to attend a meeting in opposition to Irish home rule. The delegates wore favors of orange and green.

ROME, April 22.—A severe earthquake shock occurred at half past two o'clock this morning at Milazzo, on the north coast of Sicily. This shock was followed by several others equally as severe.

LONDON, April 22.—Emily, the daughter of the Very Rev. G. Granville Bradley, dean of Westminster, was married this afternoon at Westminster to the son of Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith and Elder, publishers. Archdeacon Farrar officiated, assisted by four other clergymen. There were eight bridesmaids, attired in the styles of 1830.

DUBLIN, April 22.—The news of the division in the House of Commons last night, on the second reading of the Irish home rule bill was received in Armagh early this morning. The nationalists at once proceeded to hold a celebration in honor of the triumph, and paraded the streets with cheers for home rule. The unionists made a counter demonstration, and the two parties came into collision. Shots were exchanged between the advocates and the antagonists of home rule, and several persons were injured in the encounter, one of the injured being a constable. It is expected that there will be more rioting.

BELFAST, April 22.—One thousand men from the Queen's Island ship-yard marched through the streets in Belfast to-day singing the national anthem. As the men were passing through Carrick Hill, a quarter inhabited largely by nationalists, a fight began between the two factions. A strong force of police interfered to quell the disorder, and several arrests were made.

PARIS, April 22.—At a cabinet council held in the Elysee it was decided to give notice to all workmen in the employ of the French government that they are forbidden to take any part in the coming celebration of May Day by the working classes.

The Escaped Prisoners.

SING SING, N. Y., April 22.—Palister and Rohle, the two condemned murderers who escaped from the death house late Thursday night, are still at large. The prison officials are undecided as to whether the men escaped in a small boat or traveled by land. Warden Brown does not think that a small boat could have lived in such a storm as that of Thursday night, and that if the prisoners attempted to cross the river the boat was swamped and that the occupants were probably drowned.

The warden was of the opinion that if the two men did succeed in reaching Rockland county, on the opposite side of the river, they had a better chance to escape than they would if they had attempted to make their way from the prison through Westchester county, as every avenue and road in the county is being guarded. Word was received at the prison this morning that Deputy Sheriff Pugsley, of White Plains, had been informed that last night two men, answering the description of the escaped prisoners had boarded a freight train at Whitsons on the Northern road and had got off at Brewsters. This information was given to Pugsley by the trainmen.

State Detective Jackson returned to the prison without having found any trace of the escaped murderers. Nothing has been heard to-day of the man answering Palister's description who bought a copy of a paper in Nyack and read with noticeable excitement the description of the escape. Officers described to search the woods in the vicinity and word was sent to all the farmers to catch him if possible, if he came their way, but whether or not he was Palister he disappeared completely on leaving the main road and not a clew has since been found.

A Ghastly Discovery.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch from Ymuiden, Holland, states that a fishing boat that has arrived there reports having seen drift in latitude 56 north, longitude 5 east, a boat which had painted on its side a name which as far as could be made out read "Noran." In the boat were five dead men, their bodies being tied to the seats. A high sea was running at the time and this prevented the fishing vessel from running close to the drifting boat. It is conjectured here that this small boat came from the ill-fated Naronic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on February 11th last and has never since been heard from. The position where the boat was sighted is a little to the westward of the middle of the North Sea.

A vessel arrived at New Castle to-day reports having picked up the boat containing the bodies of five men. It proves not to have belonged to the Naronic.

Suicide.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 22.—Charles E. Staples, aged fifty, committed suicide at his home in Augusta this morning by shooting himself in the head. Business troubles are said to be the cause of the suicide.

The Naval Rendezvous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 22.—To-day is the 25th anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen of Italy. In honor of this event every war ship here dressed this morning in gala array, ran up the beautiful green and yellow colors of King Humbert, and as eight bells were simultaneously struck on all the ships a cannonading commenced that continued incessantly for ten minutes, during which time all the vessels were firing salutes at once. The scene this morning in the Roads is the most beautiful of all the marine pictures that have been presented since the first day of the rendezvous. From the main of every American and foreign vessel floats a large flag of Italy and from the end of those ships that have jibbooms, up the fore-stays, running along the yards and down the color halliards of the sparker gaff, are thousands of flags, conspicuous being the Italian colors.

Before ten o'clock the Spanish admiral started to make his rounds of official calls upon the admirals who had visited him yesterday. On board all the flagships the Spanish admiral received with the display of his country's flags at the mainmast and a salute of fifteen guns. These ceremonies were not over when the outlines of the Dolphin were seen two miles away, coming into the Roads, and from the blue pennant she flew with its four white stars it was known Secretary of the Navy Herbert was aboard. For the time the noise attending the visits of the Spanish admiral ceased, and all ships turned their attention to the distinguished arrival. Through the lines of the war ships the beautiful official yacht came and as she reached the beam of the flagship Blake the American ensign was broken out by the Englishman and the Secretary's salute of seventeen guns fired for gun. The Dolphin returned it as she steamed slowly along the line of ships.

From the time the Dolphin entered the avenue between the fleets, until anchoring she was keeping up an incessant fire from her rapid fire guns on her fore-castle as she responded to the salutes of first one ship and then another along the shores. A great throng gathered and cheered as the magnificent sight of the national formalities were enacted.

Defaulted and Absconded.

BUTTE, Mont., April 22.—The Catholic congregation here is stirred from centre to circumference over reported irregularities of Father Van Deven in handling church funds. He left a short time ago for Belgium when inquiry developed an indebtedness of \$45,000. It transpires that the priest used the church funds in real estate and mining speculations which did not pan out well.

The Virginia Wind Storm.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—A severe wind storm passed over this city and other portions of the State last evening but no special damage appears to have resulted, save the uprooting of trees, blowing down of telegraph wires, etc. But meagre accounts, however, have been received from the State at large. The wind is blowing this morning almost as strong as it did last night.

The Situation at James City.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 22.—Sheriff Lane has failed in raising a posse to aid him in ejecting the squatters from the Bryan land, in James City, and requests the governor to order out the State guard. The governor will comply with this request, and a battle with the negroes is expected as soon as the troops invade James City.

Shipments of Gold.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Gold was shipped to-day to Europe on the steamships La Champagne and Elbe. The former carried \$2,000,000 of the precious metal. The shipment on the Elbe amounted to \$1,640,000.

Sentenced.

BOSTON, April 22.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Asa B. Potter, convicted by a jury some weeks ago of false certification of checks drawn upon the failed Mayvick National Bank of which he was president, was sentenced by Judge Putnam to sixty days' imprisonment in Cambridge jail and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

Will Not Have Mr. Judd.—Count

Kalnoky, the Austrian Premier, has given notice to American Minister Grant that the Austrian government will not grant an exequatur to Mr. Max Judd, of St. Louis, appointed by President Cleveland as consul general for the United States at Vienna. Count Kalnoky states that the reason for refusing the exequatur is because Mr. Judd is an Austrian by his former allegiance, and is engaged in the emigration business. Count Kalnoky has also stated that his decision to refuse the exequatur was not owing to Mr. Judd's religious belief. Minister Grant stated in reply that another consul general would be appointed to the place, who would be a Hebrew, but not of former Austrian allegiance. Mr. Judd says that if the Austrian Government offers any objection to his appointment he will tender his resignation at once and save further trouble.